

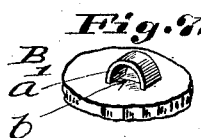
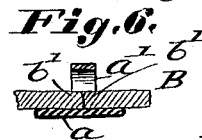
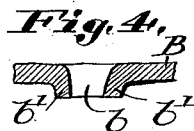
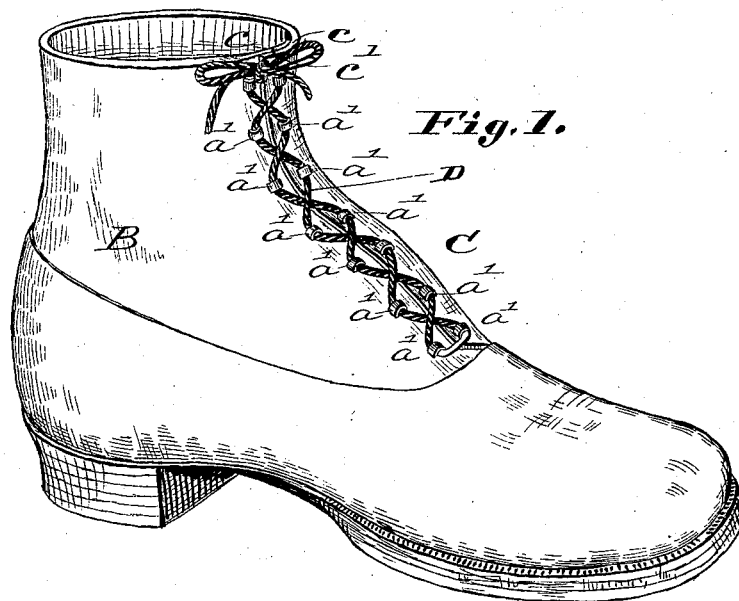
(No Model.)

G. C. BUCH.

SHOE.

No. 301,854.

Patented July 15, 1884.



Attest:
Charles Pickles
C. C. Hunt

Inventor:
George C. Buch
by C. Moody
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. BUCH, OF EUREKA, MISSOURI.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,854, dated July 15, 1884.

Application filed March 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. BUCH, of Eureka, St. Louis county, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Shoes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a shoe having the improvement; Fig. 2, a view in perspective of the blank from which the eyelet may be made; Fig. 3, a view in perspective of the eyelet; Fig. 4, a sectional view showing the leather perforated to receive the eyelet; Fig. 5, a section showing the eyelet inserted in the leather; Fig. 6, a section taken at right angles to that of Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 a view in perspective from the outer side of the eyelet in position.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The present invention relates to the means used in fastening the shoe.

A, Fig. 3, represents the improved eyelet. It consists, substantially, of a plate, *a*, and an eye, *a'*. The eye is preferably made of a flat strip, substantially as shown, and the plate *a* is considerably larger in diameter than the length or width of the eyelet. The eyelet is attached in position by slitting the leather B of the shoe C, substantially as shown at *b*, Fig. 4—that is, a straight slit is made in the leather of sufficient length to admit the eye *a'* of the eyelet. The eye *a'* of the eyelet is then inserted in the slit *b* of the leather, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7, the width of the eye being in the direction of the length of the slit. Then, when the eye has been thus inserted, the lips *b' b'* at each side of the perforation close together within the eye, and, in practice, sufficiently to bind the eye, and thereby hold the eyelet in place in the leather without any additional fastening.

At the same time the plate *a* comes against the under side of the leather at each side and all around the slit *b*, and thereby prevents the eyelet from being drawn through the slit. The various eyelets A A are inserted in the shoe at each side of the customary opening therein, and a lacing, D, drawn through the eyes *a'* of the eyelets, substantially as shown in Fig. 1. The present eyelets can be used in connection with any of the ordinary openings used in shoes adapted to be laced; but the eyelets are especially convenient in connection with a shoe whose flaps *c c* are made to lap, as shown at *c'*, Fig. 1. The eyelet A is conveniently formed from sheet metal, and from a blank such as shown at A', Fig. 2, the portion *a''* of the blank forming the plate *a* of the eyelet, and the strip *a'''* of the blank being used to form the eye *a'* of the eyelet.

It will be seen by reference to Fig. 3 that the end of the strip *a'''* is bent somewhat in the form of a hook, as shown at *t*, and pressed into the notch *t'* in portion *a''*. It will also be observed that by this simple construction when the eye *a'* is inserted through the slitted leather the flaps of leather will close down and keep the eyelets in place without any other fastening.

I claim—

An eyelet which is formed of a single piece of metal, having a broad plate, *a*, notched at *t'*, and an eye, *a'*, the end *t* of which is bent and pressed into said notch, in combination with flaps *c*, slitted as described, the lips *b'* of which are closed together within the eye *a'*, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand.

GEORGE C. BUCH.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
AUG BUCH.